

R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

GE-REI-319.1 (G-5)

25 August 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT WEEKLY FIELD REPORT NO. 7

(for week ending 25 August 1945)

R E S T R I C T E D

942

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. General	1
2. Civil Administration	1
3. Legal	2
4. Finance	6
5. Public Safety	8
6. Public Health	9
7. Public Welfare	10
8. Education	10
9. Religion	11
10. Food and Agriculture	11
11. Manpower	13
12. Trade and Commerce	14
13. Requirements and Allocations	15
14. Supply Control	16
15. Transportation	19
16. Reparations, Deliveries and Restitutions	20
17. Displaced Persons	20

APPENDIX "A" - NUTRITIONAL SURVEY - PRELIMINARY REPORT

1. GENERAL

Three-day conference on Military Government opens at this Headquarters on 27 August, with General Eisenhower addressing opening session. Decision has been reached to transfer Production Control from G-4 to G-5.

Food. Important losses in oats crop from rain and delay in harvesting have occurred, but no serious shortage anticipated because of non-requisition for German military purpose. Plans for providing products required in agriculture and food processing for year beginning 1 October are being completed. About 30 per cent of imported wheat has been allocated to British and French Zones; distribution to population is proceeding, primarily in Ruhr and Saar areas. Cables have been sent to Military Districts setting agricultural production goal for 1945-1946. Conference was held to iron out difficulties in the delivery of Military Government supplies for US-French Zones in Austria. USFET Mission to Netherlands requested transfer of one complete fertilizer plant from US Zone to meet critical fertilizer shortage.

Fuel and Shelter. Detailed directive has been issued implementing General Eisenhower's policy on procurement of wood for military and civilian needs, and progress reports requested.

Displaced Persons. During the week a total of 186,500 DPs were repatriated from US/Br/Fr Zones, leaving 1,748,000 on hand, with 676,000 in the US Zone. By the end of August, virtually all Western Europeans, Soviet citizens, Czechs, Yugoslavs, Greeks and Italians will have been evacuated from US Zone. Plans are being made to repatriate Poles from US Zone through Russian Zone, by means of US trucks, at the rate of at least 1,000 per day starting 1 September.

Finance. Arrangements have been completed for financing the reconstruction and operation of railroads and inland waterways. Funds necessary for railroads will be advanced through the Deutsche Verkehrs-Kredit Bank, and for water transportation, through the Reichsbank.

Public Relations. Sixteen Military Government releases were issued, and 32 correspondents received. A group of American newsreel editors was escorted through the HANAU DP Camp, and to the Reichsbank where gold and loot uncovered are stored.

Civil Administration. The FRANKFURT City Government has now been 100% per cent denazified. Conference in BERLIN with British representatives examined common problems in public safety.

Education. Order has been sent to Military Districts directing that every effort be made to release grade schools for civilian use as promptly as possible. In preparation for reopening of grade schools, teachers' conferences were held in several districts.

Fine Arts. BELGIUM's greatest work of art, a Fifteenth Century altarpiece, Van Eyck's "The Adoration of the Lamb", uncovered in BAVARIA, was shipped by plane from MUNICH to BRUSSELS, for delivery by Ambassador Sawyer to Belgian authorities at appropriate ceremony on 3 September.

2. CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

HELSSEN

The Minister of Justice was removed from the cabinet of the President of HELSEN. He was not a member of NSDAP, but he held several important positions during the Hitler regime. The cabinet, which is basically non-partisan, has an average age of 55.

The removal of minor officials is not affecting operations of local government. Capable but inexperienced replacements are being found for all positions.

Reports from widely-scattered areas indicate that, while most of the people are not concerned with politics at this time, there is a growing political consciousness among various as-yet-unorganized minorities, especially among

former members of the Communist Party.

HESSEN-NASSAU

The appointment of department heads in all of the chief departments of the Land is now complete.

Sixteen "Bürgermeisters have been removed because of NSDAP affiliations, and have been replaced by non-Nazis.

Representative government made its initial appearance in the area when the city council of HERSCHEID held its first meeting. The council will assist the Bürgermeister by advising him on community problems.

BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG

The wholesale removal of public and quasi-public officials from office, in accordance with the denazification policy has, on the whole, produced a favorable impression.

BREMEN Sub-District. Denazification continues at a satisfactory rate, with no backlog of unprocessed Fragobogen, and with some detachments reporting 98 per cent denazification in their communities.

3. LEGAL

Military Government Courts

Western Military District

HESSEN-NASSAU

Of 23 cases referred to higher court by Summary Court, five were for falsifying their Fragobogens and eighteen for illegal possession of firearms.

At WEILBURG (RB WIESBADEN) an Intermediate Court sentenced a civilian to seven years for unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition, and for knowingly making false statements. Two civilians were sentenced by a Summary Court to six months for theft of US Army equipment.

At WIESBADEN a civilian was sentenced to one year for falsifying a Fragobogen.

At USINGEN (RB WIESBADEN) a civilian was convicted and sentenced to one year in prison for posing as a victim of BUCHENWALD Concentration Camp in order to gain personal advantage.

At WETZLAR (RB WIESBADEN) fifteen cases have been tried as a result of a recent security search, while twenty more serious cases remain, some of which will be referred to a higher court.

The Military Government courts of RB KASSEL are still being handicapped by the lack of charges and evidence against persons apprehended during the "Tally-ho" operation. Despite the great number of arrests, only 184 cases were tried. Of these, some had to be dismissed because of lack of evidence.

BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG. Of 346 cases, 169 were for curfew violations, eight for travel-restriction violations, 124 for miscellaneous minor infractions of the law, and 45 for unlawful possession of firearms.

HESSEN. At DARMSTADT a Summary Military Court fined a civilian RM 1,000 because he refused to obey a work order.

A Summary Military Court in LK ERBACH tried sixteen cases, consisting chiefly of minor violations arising from the "Tally-ho" operation. In one case, 120 days' confinement was given to a former Military Government employee who was convicted of conspiring to accept money for effecting the issue of Military Government passes. A General Court in DARMSTADT completed the trial of two German Army Officers charged with the possession of weapons. The

accused were acquitted on evidence that they had been given permission to retain their weapons by the unit releasing them.

At ALSFELD an Intermediate Court convicted a former member of the SS, 19 years old, of threatening a German woman with a pistol, and sentenced him to eight years in prison.

A former Gendarme of HOMBURG, who retained possession of a pistol anticipating approval of rearming the police, was sentenced to four years in prison by an Intermediate Court.

At LAUTERBACH an Intermediate Court sentenced a former informant for CIC, who took property and encouraged Russians to loot Nazi and Gestapo houses, to two years' imprisonment.

An Intermediate Court at OFFENBACH tried three cases, one for falsification of Military Government documents, in which the accused was sentenced to eighteen months; one for possession of a pistol and theft of property, in which the accused was sentenced to ten years; and one for making a false statement to a member of the Allied Forces, in which the accused was sentenced to one year.

In a Summary Court at BENSHEIM, persons who refused work orders were fined and turned over to the Forestry Office for labor in the essential logging enterprises. Petty thefts by three small boys were disposed of by the Summary Court which summoned the parents to a closed session of the court, imposing fines of RM 50 and warned the elders that they were responsible for the offenses committed by their children.

Eastern Military District

458 Summary Court records were administratively reviewed during the week ending 9 August.

A General Court sentenced one defendant to five years for possession of a pistol, another to ten years for manslaughter.

At the first session of the Intermediate Court for LK SCHROEIHAUSEN a sentence of six years was given for looting and theft.

BREMEN Sub-District

An Intermediate Court sentenced a German civilian to five years for unlawful possession of firearms.

A Summary Court sentenced three civilians, each charged with possession of government property, respectively to 180 days, 45 days, and a fine of RM 500.

In three cases where the accused were charged with acts prejudicial to good order, fines of RM 300 and 500 were imposed while the third defendant was found not guilty.

A civilian was sentenced to 120 days for attempting to smuggle letters out of a detention camp.

FRANKFURT

Of 148 curfew violations, one was found not guilty, and the remainder received fines or sentences ranging up to RM 300 and 60 days.

Of six cases tried for travelling without permits, fines ranging up to RM 600 or sentences of 30 days were imposed.

A number of cases have been referred to, and are awaiting trial before, an Intermediate Court.

US Sector, BERLIN

Of four curfew violations at STEGLITZ, three persons were sentenced to seven days' labor; the fourth, a young girl who had come to BERLIN and had no home in the city was given one month in prison.

A total of 72 cases were tried by Summary Courts during the week ending 14 August. This is a substantial increase in the cases tried by Military Government courts over the prior week. It does not actually reflect an increase in crime, but indicates a higher degree of organization and that offenders are being promptly apprehended and brought to trial.

German Courts

Western Military District

HESSEN-NAASSAU

In the Amtsgericht at FULDA (RB KASSEL), which is gradually resuming its normal place in civilian affairs, 37 criminal cases are pending, 87 civil cases and 196 non-contentious matters. To date, the majority of the latter handled have involved guardianships, legitimization and probate. Exercise of the courts' jurisdiction in offenses not of interest to Military Government is expected to increase the prestige of the civilian police force.

Cases dealing with theft and looting by DPs which have been investigated by the Staatsanwaltschaft WIESBADEN have been referred to the Land detachment for reference to Military Government courts, as the German courts are not competent to handle them. Further investigation shows that most of those cases cannot be brought to trial in Military Government courts since the persons have already left the area. Thirty-two criminal cases, five civil cases and 133 non-contentious matters were handled by the Amtsgericht during the week ending 11 August.

Preparations in KASSEL for the opening of the Landgerichte are progressing satisfactorily. The chief problem at the present time is housing, which is difficult to solve because of the extremely limited allowances for repairs to civilian buildings.

BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG.

Permission has been granted for the opening of the Landgericht at STUTTGART, and all the Amtsgerichte in the territory formerly occupied by the French. 20 August was set as the tentative date for the reopening of these courts. Courts reopened to date are functioning satisfactorily. The Amtsgerichte are supervised by the local detachments, while the Landgerichte are supervised by the LKB detachments.

HESSEN

The reopening of the law school at GIESSEN is being considered.

Two Landgerichte are now open in DARMSTADT and GIESSEN.

The Amtsgericht at ALSFELD and its branch at HOMBURG have been reopened. The courtroom has been restored to its original condition, and will be used for all trials. The Amtsgericht building at HOMBURG is still occupied by security troops, but necessary space has been found in a schoolhouse in that city.

BREMEN Sub-District. The German prosecuting attorney has been reviewing cases of Germans held in prison with the view of making recommendations to Military Government for action in the cases of persons believed to be entitled to clemency.

FRANKFURT. The Amtsgericht, which was reopened on 16 July, is now operating

with eight judges, three public prosecutors and 156 employees, and is showing a constantly increasing volume of business. During the week ending 11 August, 56 criminal matters were disposed of with fines ranging up to RM 1,000 and sentences up to six months. Of the 29 cases pending, 25 have been set for trial on the civil docket. Eighty-one contested and 275 non-contentious matters were disposed of during this period. On 14 August, after taking the oath prescribed by Military Government, eight additional notary-lawyers and thirteen lawyers were authorized to practise, making a total of 59 lawyers authorized to date. Before the war, there were approximately 400 lawyers at the FRANKFURT bar. The first meeting of the Bar Association was held, at which officers were elected and an address given by a professor of public law on changes in the law of Germany from the time of Bismarck to the present.

US Sector, BERLIN. At ZEHLENDORF applications have been received from fourteen new lawyers and notaries for permission to practise. These have been forwarded, with their Fragebogens, to the Legal Branch, this headquarters, for action. The Public Prosecutor of the Amtsgericht has been replaced due to the fact that he never was a lawyer and was mistakenly put into office by the Russian

Prisons

Western Military District

HESSEN-NASSAU

A shortage of building materials has created a handicap to enlarging prison facilities in RB KASSEL. In SK KASSEL prison facilities have been decreased by 50 per cent. At HUFEID and FULDA (RB KASSEL) construction of additional facilities is in progress despite the shortage of building materials. Prison conditions in RB KASSEL remain crowded as a result of operation "Tally-Ho", but this is being alleviated by the discharge of inmates and utilization of temporary cells for prisoners serving short terms.

All military guards have been removed from the prison at HORBACH (RB WIESBADEN) and full responsibility for prison and inmates has been placed on the local police.

Work has been started on the conversion of a municipal building at WETZLAR (RB WIESBADEN) into a penitentiary, which will be ready for occupancy within three weeks, and will have a capacity of 500.

An installation at HERBORN (RB WIESBADEN) is to be converted into a women's penitentiary, with a capacity of 200.

HESSEN.

A prison with accommodations for 60 prisoners was opened at HEPPENHEIM. A director and four jailers have been appointed.

The DARMSTADT prison has 80 persons awaiting trial by German courts. The Staatsanwalt had been urged to dispose of the cases as rapidly as possible.

BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG

Since US occupation, two major institutions of the German Land Prison System, the Strafgefängnis at HAIL and the Frauengefängnis at GMÜND, have been in use by the Seventh Army. The loss of these institutions has not, however, diminished prison facilities in the Land to a degree at which remaining facilities are unduly taxed. No pronounced increase in prison population is anticipated.

Provisions have been made for the housing of all juveniles serving sentences over three months at Zuchthaus LUDWIGSBURG, where adequate segregation facilities are available. Because of the excellent security of the Zuchthaus, all Military Government and civil court prisoners serving over three years, except women, will be committed to that institution. DPs sentenced by Military Government courts

will be quartered in the same institutions established for German offenders, but they will be segregated.

Eastern Military District

In the major prisons in BAVARIA there were 3114 persons being detained as of 30 June. A number of these are CIC detainees. The 21 prisons in the Land can normally house 10,000 prisoners, exclusive of detainees. Present prison population reports indicate approximately 20 per cent of normal capacity.

Several conferences have been held with the Staatsanwalt relative to proposed legislation on prison administration and parole.

At BERNAU Prison a French Liaison Officer had requested the release of certain French criminals before an examination by the Board of Review. The director was instructed to hold the prisoners until the cases have been considered by the Board.

At KAISHEIM Prison the vetting of the personnel of the prison has been completed. The Prison Officers were instructed to arm the civilian guards. These are the first civilian guards to be armed under the policy of the Third Army. There are 137 prisoners in this institution. Twelve Italian prisoners were interviewed relative to processing their cases for the Board of Review. Because of the Italian group, the director has had some difficulties in disciplining prisoners.

FRANKFURT. The total number of prisoners under confinement for all causes is 479, consisting of 380 males and 99 females. These are classified as follows 180 convicted criminals, two political detainees, 167 awaiting trial, and 130 held for military forces. Generally, the prisons are in good order; some bomb damage is in need of repair, however. Medical supplies are inadequate, and steps are being taken to correct this shortage.

US Zone, BIRLIN. Inspection of prison facilities reveals the following conditions: at NEUKOELLN the prison building is in comparatively good condition. At present, no prisoners confined there. At HREUZBERG an air-raid bunker is being used as a temporary prison for persons awaiting trial, which should be abandoned as soon as other facilities can be set up. The former police prison, which has a capacity of 85, is being repaired, and should be ready for use by 15 September. In SCHOENBERG, the former police prison is being used as a remand prison and for prisoners serving fifteen days, or less. The building is badly damaged, but is the only one available.

4. FINANCE

Currency and Banking

The RM 15.3 million excess of deposits over withdrawals in the banks of the BREMEN area, for the week ending 9 August, highlights the favorable currency and banking trend of the past several weeks, in which most banks have reported a continuing increase in deposits and improvement in their cash positions. For the period 3-9 August, banks in the BREMEN Sub-District reported deposits of RM 35.8 million, and withdrawals of RM 20.3 million, in contrast to an unfavorable bank deposit-bank withdrawal condition that obtained in that area since the opening of the banks. Cash on hand at the close of the week totalled RM 85.7 million.

The continued improvement in the currency and banking situation has permitted banks further to remove withdrawal restrictions on unblocked accounts. The majority of the banking institutions in MIVARLI have removed all withdrawal restrictions on such accounts, and this trend is reported for all three Landes in the Western Military District. All banks in IK WALDECK (RB WESSEL) have removed all withdrawal limitations on unblocked deposits. The hitherto critical situation in the STUTTGART area has been alleviated to the extent of a planned raising of the monthly withdrawal limit from RM 300 to 400 on unblocked accounts, and an elimination of all restrictions for that area is reported now to be a reasonable prospect.

The removal of withdrawal restrictions has been reported as an important factor in increasing confidence in the banking system. Since restrictions on withdrawals were removed in KASSEL, cash on hand in the banks of that city has increased over RM 2 million. In the one-month period following removal of withdrawal restrictions on 19 June, six major banking institutions in HESSEN reported an increase in their cash balances from RM 73.8 million to RM 76.5 million. Total deposits in BAVARIA are now estimated to exceed RM 15 billion, with cash on hand in excess of RM one billion, in contrast to reported figures of RM 9 billion and 854 million respectively, for 31 May 1945.

Other recent banking statistics, for the week ending 27-28 July, are:

<u>MAINHEIM District</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Cash on Hand</u>
MANNHEIM	RM 3,243,000	RM 5,073,000	RM 36,373,000
HEIDELBERG	2,429,000	2,395,000	18,606,000
WEINHEIM	603,000	374,000	4,707,000
Total	RM 6,275,000	RM 7,742,000	RM 59,686,000
RB WIESBADEN	RM 5,939,000	RM 6,055,000	RM 42,936,000

It is reported that Allied Military Marks are preferred to German Reichsmark by merchants and tradesmen in RB KASSEL. In MANNHEIM willingness of American soldiers to convert at a discount illegally-held Reichsmark notes into Allied Military Marks has placed a premium on the AMM in comparison to the Reichsmark.

Russian-issued Allied Military Marks of 1000-mark denomination have appeared in BUECHEN (BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG) and in MARBURG (RB KASSEL).

Public Finance

To a large extent, the public-revenue situation reflects the current condition of the German economy. The decrease in tax receipts is reported greater in the heavily-bombed industrial and financial centers, and less in the smaller cities, many of which were relatively undamaged by the war, and in the rural areas. A sharp drop in revenues from the corporation income-tax accounts for a considerable portion of the lower 1945 collections in the industrial and financial areas.

HESSEN. The preliminary 1945 budget (exclusive of OFFENBACH and FRIEDBERG) places estimated income at RM 91 million and expenditures at RM 107 million. An optimistic estimate of tax collections in the Land places them at about 30 per cent of normal collections. Tax collections are increasing -- the result of improved organization of public finance machinery -- but any large increase in public revenues cannot be anticipated. Current collections in many cases include payment of accrued taxes, taxes on income received or business done during previous periods, and do not accurately reflect the current situation. Tax collections in LK and SK DARMSTADT show an increase of public revenue from RM 1.1 million in May to RM 3.3 million for July.

BAVARIA. Tax collections continue to lag behind estimates made by the Land finance officials, totalling a proximately one-third of collections for the corresponding periods of last year. The preliminary 1945 budgetary deficit estimate of RM 526 million is expected to increase to over RM 1.1 billion by the close of the current fiscal year. Food subsidy payments of RM 250 million and occupational and hospital expenses expected to total RM 250 million, in addition to an expected falling-- short of revenue by RM 250 million, account for the anticipated deficit increase.

HESSEN-NASSAU. LK MARBURG expects a deficit of RM 950 thousand for the fiscal year 1945. The anticipated income of RM 1.5 million will be derived mainly from county taxes and the tobacco tax, while county assistance, care of DPs, administrative expenses, and relief aid account for the bulk of the expenses. For the first four months of occupation the city of KASSEL showed an ordinary operating surplus of RM 287 thousand, but extraordinary expenses, such

as occupational costs and advances to other government agencies, amounting to RM 672 thousand, caused a deficit for the period of RM 385 thousand.

BREMEN Sub-District. Tax collections of the Reichs Tax Office for the first quarter of 1945 totalled RM 3 million, in contrast to collections of RM 36 million for the same period of 1944.

5. PUBLIC SAFETY

The public safety situation continues to be satisfactory, with few major crimes being reported. The most frequent offenses continue to be curfew and pass violations, and small-scale looting.

Police. Recent arrival of 50 experienced police officers for duty as Public Safety Officers has considerably strengthened this phase of Military Government. The thinning of security guards throughout the US Zone (as a result of redeployment) has necessitated the provision to Mil Gov detachments of additional investigators and police officers.

Fire. In all areas, rehabilitation of equipment, water supply and fire-alarm systems continue at a progressive rate. Shortage of hose appears to be the greatest handicap. The possibility of manufacture of fire hose in the US Zone is being investigated, but no information is currently available.

HESSEN. Two fires occurred in ELMHELDEN (LK ERBACH), resulting in the destruction of several houses, barns and billets of one American unit, and the loss of one life. Two fires at SK ERBACH resulted in a loss valued at approximately RM 125,000. A considerable number of grass and small fires have also occurred recently.

BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG. Two forest fires and several small fires have occurred.

BREMEN Sub-District. Numerous fires have occurred, but none of a serious nature. New alarm boxes have just been installed in the central part of the city.

HESSEN-NASSAU. Several fires occurred resulting in considerable loss. In BISCHWILSEN (RB KASSEL) a lumber mill was destroyed, with a loss estimated between RM 300,000 and 400,000. In SACHSENHAUSEN (RB KASSEL) three houses and two barns were destroyed. Near HOFGEISMAR (RB KASSEL) a small area of forest land was burned over by a fire starting from burning trash. In VERNAWILSHAUSEN (RB KASSEL) a building being used as an Army mess hall was destroyed.

FRANKFURT. A former junior officer was appointed Director of the FRANKFURT fire brigade, at a recent ceremony which was followed by a drill and demonstration of equipment. The brigade is now fully equipped with uniforms. Recruiting is in progress to bring the strength from 205 up to authorized strength of 254.

Special Situations

BREMEN. Continued disorders by DPs, normally traced to a population of 8,000 Poles, are occurring. They have a well-organized program for marauding and looting German houses and farms, and travel in armed bands, often using stolen vehicles. This situation is being combatted as effectively as possible. An attempt is being made to equip farms with air-raid sirens, in order to alert populace in event of future raids. Many communities are asking permission to form their own bands of vigilantes for protection.

BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG: The detachment at SCHWABISCH-GMUEND reports that 36 written and verbal complaints against depredations by armed DPs have been received. At FIEIN and LEHRENSTEINFELD there have been clashes between German and Polish/Italian groups. In LK ESSLINGEN eight armed Russians engaged two American security guards on duty, during which one of the soldiers was wounded, one of the Russians killed and another wounded. At GERLACHSHEIM the entire German police force requested permission to resign, on the ground that it could

not cope with the DP situation.

HESSEN-NASSAU. The Regional Mil Gov Detachment has made arrangements with the Third Repl. Depot for the safeguarding and proper care of SS records uncovered in buildings in their area.

6. PUBLIC HEALTH

While health conditions remain satisfactory in US Zone, overcrowding of civilians foretells possible serious problems.

As the denazification program progresses, it is evident that there is a serious shortage of trained personnel capable of replacing those persons who have been dismissed.

Medical Supplies

No unusual shortages are reported. A survey of civilian medical-supply requirements for one year is nearing completion throughout US Zone. It has been found difficult to establish the basis for estimates by civilian authorities but nonetheless a preliminary estimate is being obtained in order to regulate production and interzonal exchange. A recent survey, revealing that the amount of insulin required by RB WIESBADEN for one month is 2,256,000 units, indicates a basis for estimating requirements for that material.

Undernourishment

Dietary deficiencies and low-caloric food have been responsible for an increase in gastric and intestinal diseases in the Western Military District.

Physical examination and estimates of food consumption of a representative sampling of the population of US Sector, BERLIN, made by a specialist nutritional detachment of the Public Health Branch, G-5 USFET, 6-10 August, indicate quantitative undernourishment. A special report is attached as Appendix "A".

Hospitals

Efforts are being made to increase the bed capacities of civilian hospitals, and to reopen hospitals which have been closed, have been used as PW hospitals, or as billets for troops. In some areas, overcrowding is reported. Lack of building materials makes it impossible to enlarge or improve present facilities. Immediate expansion is necessary for the isolation and treatment of venereal diseases, in accordance with Military Government policy. Health-clinic work is also being expanded to aid in the campaign against venereal disease.

Communicable Diseases.

The system of reporting on communicable diseases in US Zone is rapidly improving. Within ten days the disease-incidence reports for July and the first two weekly periods of August will have been assembled. Thereafter, it is anticipated that all reports will be received by this headquarters with ten days of the period for which reported. Ultimately, German authorities themselves will produce and transmit all reports, under Military Government supervision. Communications available to civil authorities are inadequate for the purpose, to date.

There is no unusual incidence of communicable disease to report this week. German civilian agencies are operating DDT teams in increasing numbers. No new cases of typhus have been reported in US Zone, although one suspicious case was reported and hospitalized in BERLIN. Two new cases of typhus reported from FRANCE are believed to have originated at LUEBECK.

BERLIN Sub-District: Diphtheria has remained relatively high, portending a more severe epidemic this winter than was experienced last year.

US Sector, BERLIN: The incidence of dysentery is decreasing, although the number of deaths has increased, while typhoid and paratyphoid are increasing. An agreement has been reached between the British, Russian, and American Public Health Officers covering a city-wide control program for typhus fever in the city.

Eastern Military District: Arrangements have been made for a diphtheria-immunization program throughout the District (see BREMEN, above).

Western Military District: The typhoid epidemic at KETTEN (46 cases resulting in six deaths), which had showed signs of abating, appears to have entered a second and new cycle. The source of the epidemic has not been determined. Examinations of milk and water supplies have been negative. Transportation difficulties, refugees and the housing situation hamper efforts of medical personnel to suppress the disease.

Whooping cough is increasing throughout the District.

7. PUBLIC WELFARE

A preliminary report on the activity of private or voluntary welfare agencies shows that they (primarily the Red Cross, the Caritas Verband and the Innere Mission) are organizing in the larger centers, have much vitality and are able to find competent personnel after democratization. A letter has been sent to the field calling for encouragement of these agencies, and requesting reports on their present status.

Regular statistical reports on public-relief cases and expenditures are not yet available. The BREMEN Sub-District reports expenditures of RM 1,308,547 during July for 18,703 relief cases or an average monthly relief grant of RM 72.41. In FRANKFURT the relief load was decreased by 2,000 cases in July to 15,019 cases, and an expenditure of RM 1,329,241 at an average of RM 88.07 per month. An analysis of figures shows that on the average the following scales of assistance are in use in the local relief agencies:

Head of family	RM 30 per month
Children over 16	RM 20 per month
Children under 16	RM 15 per month
Single persons	RM 35 per month

Variations exist from place to place, with higher scales in use in the larger cities. These figures cover food only, as fuel, clothing, etc., are granted in addition, in accordance with individual needs. In most communities two or three scales of "higher relief" are in use for "special assistance" groups, since the special directive on the elimination of the Gschobenfürsorge has not yet been received by detachments.

SK WIESBADEN is making plans for the mass feeding of 50,000 persons daily this winter. Shortage of fuel for cooking is the primary factor leading to this planning. A municipal bureau for the aid of persons persecuted by the Nazis is in operation, caring for 3,000 persons certified by the city to have been so persecuted.

In FRANKFURT plans for the winter are to feed from 50,000 to 75,000 per day.

8. EDUCATION

Preparations for re-opening elementary schools are proceeding at an increasing rate; many vacancies in the educational administration have been filled, and definite information is now being received on such formerly uncertain problems as the occupancy of school buildings, needed repairs, school population, and numbers of teachers available. Emergency teacher-training programs are under way; in some districts teachers and pupils are already

working together in clearing and cleaning schoolrooms. Preliminary surveys are being made of certain secondary schools, and a beginning has been made in solving the youth problem.

Teacher Training.

A series of short conferences in Land HESSEN were attended by a total of 1200 approved teachers; the two-fold aim of the course was to orient the teacher, and to determine the best methods of eradicating Nazi ideology from the minds of children aged 6-14.

Both Catholic and Protestant churches in HESSEN are planning a one-day course in each Landkreis for teachers of religion.

RHEINGAUkreis (RB WIESBADEN) a conference for 150 teachers is scheduled for 24-30 August. The program devotes a day each to: the immediate problems of teachers; their pupils; and questions of health and nutrition. The remaining three days are devoted to discussions of subject matter.

The Schulräte in northern BADEN have planned a teacher-training program.

The survey of teachers' colleges in the WIESBADEN area is well advanced. Plans are in preparation for the establishment of a teachers' college in HEIDELBERG.

Agricultural Schools.

It is planned to reopen eleven agricultural schools in the MINTHEIM area in November.

A survey of agricultural schools in RBs WIESBADEN and KASSEL resulted in the dismissal of most of the teachers. It is now planned to combine available personnel and equipment, and to reopen as many schools as possible on 1 November.

Technical Schools. A representative of US Group CC visited MUNICH, STUTTGART, KARLSRUHE and DARMSTADT to discuss the possibilities of reopening technical schools.

In HESSEN the Technische Hochschule is preparing an application for reopening architectural courses to train for reconstruction work.

Youth Organizations. According to German school and church authorities in HESSEN, if the criminal tendencies of the 14-18 year age group are to be checked not only vocational training is needed but also a new general educational and recreational guidance.

Plans are being made in RB WIESBADEN to revive legitimate youth organizations, on the basis of surveys, and conferences with German educators.

9. RELIGION

Theological Education: Both Catholic and Protestant Church leaders have recently expressed apprehension over the present lack of facilities for training priests and pastors, especially since there is a shortage of clergy. A representative of US Group CC, who is now surveying theological seminaries in the US Zone, reports that the Nazis destroyed many institutions in fact without ever officially closing them, simply by refusing facilities and commanding buildings. Two Catholic seminaries in BAVARIA and one at LIMBURG (RB WIESBADEN) can be reopened soon. Plans are also being made to reopen the theological faculties at the Universities of MARBURG, WURZBURG and HEIDELBERG.

10. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Preliminary Crop Estimates.

Preliminary crop estimates for the US Zone for 1945 have been made on the basis of reports from the regional offices. 1942-44 average hectarage, yield

and production of grains and potatoes are compared with 1945 estimates in the following table:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Wheat</u>	<u>Rye</u>	<u>Barley</u>	<u>Oats</u>	<u>Potatoes</u>
Area Planted - 000 Ha.					
1942-44 average	518	478	398	501	451
1945 (est.)	523	473	343	474	462
Yield - dz. per Ha.					
1942-44 average	19.1	17.2	18.9	18.5	159.4
1945 (est.)	18.0	16.8	17.4	16.4	138.2
Production - 000 metric tons					
1942-44 average	991	820	753	929	7187
1945 (Est.)	992	793	595	775	6381

Estimates are believed to be reasonably reliable, but disruption of agricultural organizations and services has reduced accuracy, and revisions should be anticipated.

The current rainy weather is causing serious damage due to sprouting of the small part of the grain still in the field. This is principally oats which is harvested later than other grains. While the grain crop is nearly all harvested threshing normally goes on throughout the winter, and final estimates cannot be made until threshing has been completed. Generally, however, it is estimated that total grain production has been maintained this year at about the 1944 level. The late, and main, crop of potatoes is still growing, and yields are subject to the further influence of weather. Potato production is currently estimated to be about five per cent below that of 1944. Incomplete reports indicate a reduction from 1944 of about 23 per cent in the area planted in sugar beets and about seven per cent in oil seeds.

Use of Military Lands. In advance of more comprehensive instructions, directions have been cabled to the Military Districts providing that former German military lands not needed for use by US armed forces be converted to agricultural production to the fullest extent possible. These lands include maneuver areas, airfields, or other idle tracts formerly owned or controlled by the Wehrmacht, Luftwaffe, or other military or para-military organizations. These directions were issued to expedite preparations for fall crops. The exact extent of such lands that may be converted to agricultural production is not known, but it has been estimated to be in the neighborhood of 400,000 acres. Indications are that substantially increased production will result from the return to agricultural use of much of this land. Breaking up large estates is also under study, and plans for necessary action are being prepared.

Establishment of Delivery Quotas. Former German officials of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and the Reich Food Estate, now located at the Ministerial Collection Center, were directed to prepare reports on the methods formerly used in establishing delivery quotas for marketing farm produce. Reports and interviews reveal that the Hauptvereinigung, or Central Marketing Associations, for each commodity, were the agencies for establishing production quotas on a nation-wide basis, for establishing marketing quotas, producer-retention allowances, and allocating movement of commodities from surplus to deficit areas. These associations have been reactivated for most commodities at the regional level, and plans are being developed for coordinating their activities for the Zone. This system provides a tight control of production, processing, and distribution of agricultural commodities.

Ration Cards for Travelling Workers. A proposal for a uniform system of providing ration cards to travelling workers in the British, US and French Zones has been submitted to the Combined Food and Agriculture Committee. Representatives from 21 Army Group and the French occupational forces will meet

with a representative of USFET to work out the necessary arrangements for putting the plan into operation. Germans with rationing experience have been directed to prepare sample ration cards and instructions for consideration at this meeting.

Additional Rations for Miners. Due to the critical coal shortage and the necessity for immediate increase in production, an additional authorization has been made to raise supplemental rations for miners above that previously made. If necessary, rations for miners may be increased to 3600 calories for surface workers engaged in heavy work and to 4000 calories for underground workers. Previously increased authorization had been for rations of 3000 to 3400 calories respectively.

Payment of Subsidies. Because of a hesitancy on the part of some German officials to continue payment of subsidies in accordance with previous instructions, directions have been cabled for transmission to German authorities stating that the prices of and subsidies for all agricultural and food products are to be maintained in all cases at the same level as the corresponding period in 1944. Subsidies for agricultural and food products must be paid by the Land government.

Red Cross Standard Food Parcels. Instructions have been issued for the use of Red Cross Standard Food Parcels at the rate of two per month as supplements to rations currently provided United Nations Displaced Persons. Except where they may be used as travelling rations, they are not to be issued as parcels, but broken down for general food issue. Under the provisions of the directive, total daily rations for displaced persons, including food from Red Cross parcels, will continue to average approximately 2,000 calories per person per day. These food parcels are rich in protein and fat, which are in short supply in rations currently available. Originally intended for distribution to allied prisoners of war, the parcels are now surplus.

II. MANPOWER

Labor Allocation.

The employment situation throughout the US Zone remains virtually unchanged. There has been a rise in unemployment in HEIDELBERG, TAUBLBISCHOFSENHEIM, EBERDACH, WEINHEIM, and in STUTTGART (now 20,000). More complete estimates will be possible after the labor registration is completed and the harvest gathered. There are increasing numbers of crippled German soldiers registering for work, and the civil governments are developing a program whereby these men will be given an opportunity to earn a livelihood.

In MARBURG a labor pool has been established under three local contractors. They are in charge of clearing debris and making repairs in the city. Army requisitions for labor are filled from this pool. In this way all demands are promptly met and work continues. There is no unemployment problem encountered in shifting jobs, and sudden demands by the Army do not upset the economy of the Kreis.

In LK KIRLSRUHE, there exists a shortage of farm labor but a surplus of industrial workers.

A cable was recently sent to the Eastern and Western Military Districts directing that all civilians employed in non-essential industries be diverted into timber cutting. The Forestry Department in south HESSEN is in need of 300 forest workers to cut lumber for civilian use. Barracks are available where workers can sleep and be fed. Dismissed PWs could be used to advantage.

Labor Relations.

In MARBURG, several persons took the attitude that the Labor Office was an outmoded Nazi organization which could not force them to work at jobs not of their own choosing. They were arrested and tried on charges.

In FULDA, factory workers have been permitted to have a representative in discussions with the employer on matters of minor importance.

At BREMEN the "German Free Trade Union Committee", consisting of fifteen members, was instructed to proceed with the formation of a union, and the latest reports indicate that it has the enthusiastic support of the workers.

The BERLIN District labor representative concluded a series of joint conferences with the British and Russians on wage scales. It was recommended to the Kommandatura that the same wage scales be applied in all sectors; that the wage rates for all public and private work should be those prevailing under the last German regulations; that military-employed civilian workers should be uniformly paid according to the last rates prevailing for non-civil service public employment; that the responsibility for establishing, maintaining and enforcing wage control should be placed on the BERLIN Hauptarbeitsamt (Central Labor Office). The German authorities had proposed a number of changes, particularly for reduced municipal salaries. These proposals were rejected. All points of agreement are consistent with US policy.

Housing.

In HESSEN-NASSAU representatives of the Dwellings, Settlements and Town Planning Sections have been instructed to prepare estimates on building materials and furniture necessary to provide bare essentials in bombed areas.

To relieve the housing situation in KISSEL, which is 75 per cent destroyed, labor offices are attempting to place as many persons as possible in farm work until sufficient housing is available.

12. TRADE AND COMMERCE

Price Control

German Subsidy System: In order to prevent price increases which would otherwise be necessary, for some years subsidies have been paid to the producers and processors of a variety of agricultural products. Under present Military Government policy, these subsidies are being continued. In order to acquire a foundation on which to build a long-term policy, this headquarters initiated a report on subsidies, to be completed by the economics authorities of the Land Governments by 1 September, concerning certain basic subsidy questions, such as: the amounts of the subsidy, and the commodities on which subsidy was paid, and at what levels the subsidy was paid. A specialist team is in the field assisting the Land Governments in the preparation of the report.

Statistical Offices. A field survey of the German Statistical Offices in the US Zone was completed. As a result of an earlier directive that these offices be set up anew, the skeleton of a working organization already exists. In BAVARIA, for example, the statistical offices at Land and Regierungsbezirk level employ more than 250 statisticians. In view of the fact that the Reich Statistical Office, which originated almost all forms used by statistical offices throughout Germany and thus maintained a close control over the system for collecting statistics, is now inoperative, a zonal organization based at FRANKFURT is being considered. In view of the maturing, meanwhile, of the organization at lower levels, it will immediately be given uniform price-reporting forms. This anticipates the construction of a current price index, available to and controlled by this headquarters.

Price Offices. An interim field survey discloses that the Preisbildungsstelle, the Preisüberwachungsstelle, and the Preisstelle are beginning to operate effectively. More than 2500 officials are engaged in price-control work in the US Zone. Denazification is not yet completed, but is moving ahead as fast as questionnaires can be processed. Where necessary, this headquarters is making available qualified German personnel to fill the gaps caused by denazification.

Publicity Campaign. In coordination with the Information Control Division, this headquarters, arrangements have been completed for starting, within ten days, a vigorous publicity campaign designed to tell the German public that US Military Government means to keep prices and rents firm, and rationing equitable. (The responsibility for implementing this policy will be imposed by the US authorities on the German agencies concerned.)

Price Increase in Honey. The Bavarian Minister for Economics petitioned Military Government for permission to increase the price of honey, on the ground that costs had increased because honey has had to be substituted for sugar as bee-food. Unless the increase was granted, it was claimed, beekeepers would have to go out of business. This headquarters pointed out that price increases, needed to continue the production of an essential commodity, were permissible, but that the responsibility for determining in a particular case the necessity for such an increase rested primarily with the German authorities. The proposed increase, therefore, was not opposed.

Trade and Distribution

The prohibition of troop purchases of rationed civilian goods was incorporated into a staff study on the possession and resale of American goods.

A recommendation on restrictions on the purchase of civilian rationed goods such as textiles, clothing, footwear, and the materials used in their manufacture was made as a proposed addition to be incorporated into a new procurement directive to be issued by G-4, this headquarters.

Foreign Trade

Foreign Exchange. Action has been initiated to devise a procedure for payment by foreign countries for goods exported from Germany. At present no such procedure exists, and it is felt that some positive yardstick should be established to reflect the relative value of commodities moving to the various countries, as well as to set up a procedure for handling foreign trade.

Import-Export. An interesting case in the past week was one involving the respective exchange of Czechoslovakian glass for German salt. The US Zone is in urgent need of glass for shelter purposes. Czechoslovakia requires salt for industrial consumption. An attempt was made to arrange a trade on the basis of salt for glass, but, though BAVARIA is potentially rich in salt, only 12,000 tons monthly is currently being produced. The normal monthly requirement for the US Zone is 27,000 tons. At present, therefore, no exportable surplus exists. However, if sufficient coal were available to reopen more salt mines, this trade could be concluded.

13. REQUIREMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS

Civilian Essential Requirements. Reports from Military Government Regions on civilian requirements of Germany, 1945-46, have been received from HESSEN-NASSAU, BREMEN and BAVARIA. Some of the bases used in developing the estimates are somewhat higher than what may eventually be considered minimum. The BAVARIAN report may be projected for use for the entire US Zone.

POL for Civilian Uses.

Because of an unavoidable change in refinery shipments and a reduction in indigenous refined POL products, the Military District commanders were authorized to draw on military POL supplies to meet the resulting deficit. The amounts authorized were:

(Metric Tons)

	<u>Gasoline</u>	<u>Diesel Fuel</u>	<u>Kerosene</u>	<u>Motor Oil</u>
Eastern Mil. Dist.	500	--	500	--
Western Mil. Dist.	1,100	800	250	100

These stocks will be released from military supplies to G-5 to sell to authorized German commercial agents, and will not be replaced from indigenous stocks. It is not intended that such allocations will continue beyond the necessity of meeting the present emergency conditions. In addition, to insure orderly and controlled rationing in the future, the Military Districts were also authorized to permit permanent revolving working stocks to be established by authorized German commercial agencies. Any withdrawals must be repaid from future arrivals of allocated quantities, and the working stocks must not be employed to increase quantities available for rationing. Rationing must conform strictly to authorized monthly allocations.

Authorized permanent revolving working stocks are as follows:

(Metric Tons)

	<u>Gasoline</u>	<u>Diesel Fuel</u>	<u>Kerosene</u>
Eastern Mil. Dist.	3,000	4,000	1,000
Western Mil. Dist.	2,000	2,000	700

Building Materials. TSFET authorized the release of 1,250,000 board foot of lumber to the Mil Gov Detachment at NUERNBERG for use in initiating a program for minimum essential civilian shelter. In addition, 250,000 square feet of hessian mat, as a substitute for roofing paper, has been ordered from France for delivery to the NUERNBERG Mil Gov Detachment.

Coal Allocations - September. Coal allocations for September are summarized as follows:

<u>By Areas</u>	(Metric Tons)			<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Troops</u>	<u>Civilian Needs</u>	<u>Others</u>		
Eastern Mil. Dist.	35,300	257,000	-	292,300	26.9
Western Mil. Dist. (a)	36,000	239,658	-	275,658	25.4
BREMEN Enclave	9,100	78,000	19,000	106,100	9.8
BERLIN (b)		72,000	(b) -	72,000	6.6
AUSTRIA	2,000	28,000	-	30,000	2.7
O.C.O.T.	-	-	311,710	311,710	28.6
	82,400	674,658	330,710	1,087,768	100.0%
<u>By Priorities</u>					
1 (c)	67,000	409,658	326,710	803,368	73.8
2	15,400	155,000	4,000	174,400	16.0
3	-	110,000	-	110,000	10.2
	82,400	674,658	330,710	1,087,768	100.0%

Source: G-4 Division, USFET

- (a) Includes the former FRANKFURT Enclave and 15th Army
- (b) BERLIN allocation is for all purposes
- (c) Includes coal now in the U.S. area

Coal Production: Coal continues to be the critical item. Transportation, food processing and the fishing fleet at BREMEN require coal to enlarge the food supply. Most recent attempts to increase coal production include: (a) increased ration for the miners; (b) attempts to obtain additional miners. A cable to both Military Districts set the 1 January minimum goal at 75 per cent of 1944 production of 10,200 tons per day.

14. SUPPLY CONTROL

The supply program and the shipments to BERLIN for the period 15 July -

15 Aug, are as follows:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Program</u>	<u>Shipment</u>	<u>Delivered</u>
Flour, Imported	NLT	23,000	22,078	16,736
Biscuits, Imported	"	133	133	
Fats, Imported	"	10	10	
Milk, Powdered, Imported	"	11	11	
Chocolate, Imported	"	19	19	
Sugar, Imported	"	17	17	
Soup, Imported	"	3	3	
Pulses, Imported	"	16	16	7
Coffee, Imported	"	402	402	
Meat and Fish, Imported	"	59	59	
Meat, Indigenous	"	900	817	817
Fish, Indigenous	"	600	592	387
Mixed Foodstuffs	"	0	16	16
Total Foodstuffs		<u>25,170</u>	<u>24,173</u>	<u>17,963</u>
Soap	NLT	2	2	
Blankets	EA	1,900	1,900	
Trucks	EA	200	200	
Gasoline, from Army Stocks	NLT	25	25	
Gasoline, German	NLT	185	185	
Diesel, from Army Stocks	NLT	25	25	
Diesel, German	NLT	65	65	
Lubricants, German	NLT	20	20	
DDT	NLT	5		
Dustors	EA	100		

Clothing for 5,000 DPs is still to be shipped.

39,900 NLT of coal from the RUHR has been shipped to BERLIN for both civilian and military uses from 15 July to 15 Aug.

The following program has been set up for the period 15 August - 1 October:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Not Long Tons</u>
Flour, Imported	80,000
Dried Eggs, Imported	120
Dried Milk, Imported	1,070
Sugar, Imported	2,392
Fish, Indigenous	1,600
Meat, Frozen Indigenous	1,900
Coffee, Indigenous	1,490
Fats, Indigenous	1,270
Total	<u>89,842</u>
Gasoline, German	185
Diesel, German	65
Lubricants, German	20

The following supplies have been shipped to BERLIN from US Zone during the week 15 August - 22 August:

<u>Item</u>	<u>NLT</u>	<u>From</u>
Imported Flour	2,985	7th Army
Imported Dried Eggs	120	7th Army
Indigenous Fish	109.3	BREMEN Area
Indigenous Edible Oil	88	BREMEN Area

TSFET advises that shipments of 500 NLT imported flour per day are now leaving depots in accordance with release obtained 21 August from Transportation Corps.

Although the interruption of traffic on the rail line from the US and British Zones to BERLIN via MAGDEBURG, occasioned by a train wreck reported on 14 August, has been partially cleared up, reports indicate that for the period 15 through 19 August, inclusive, the average number of trains, including both British and American, which moved from MAGDEBURG to BERLIN, was only 4 per day. The Russians had undertaken to move from 10 to 12 trains per day. For the entire period since the rail line opened, around 1 August, the average number of trains per day moved by the Russians was only 6, including both British and US. Until hauling capacity is increased, it will be impossible to fulfill the shipment program required for delivery of food and other supplies requested for the BERLIN civilian population.

AUSTRIA.

A schedule of planned deliveries of C/MG imported supplies from USFET for the US/French Zone for September has been prepared and referred to USFA and TSFET for coordination as to phasing and destinations. The schedule is as follows:

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Net Long Tons</u>
Wheat	7,956
Dried Eggs	1,371
Fats	557
Sugar	1,624
Pulses	1,757
Milk, Dried	106

Total wheat requirements for September in the US/French Zone, including VIENNA, amount to 19,956 net long tons, 12,000 of which will be provided by AFHQ.

Dried eggs are being included as substitutes for meat and cheese.

The delivery programs for October and November are under discussion with representatives of USFA now at this Headquarters.

Representatives from USFA are preparing the September and October C/MG supply programs for US/French Zones, AUSTRIA. These supplies are to be provided from USFET stocks on a replacement basis. Supplies scheduled are those which could be spared from USFET stocks to meet the emergency until CCAC allocations for AUSTRIA become effective.

The following items were scheduled for October delivery:

<u>Item</u>	<u>NLT</u>
Biscuits	5,869
Meat	3,579
Fats	547
Sugar	2,388
Pulses	1,676
Dried Milk	108
Coffee	406
Soap	350
	<u>14,923</u>

Imported Wheat for German Civilians.

Instructions have been issued to USFET to arrange to store or earmark for future distribution the full unconsumed balance of the estimated requirements of 320,000 MLT of wheat needed for the June - December period for German civilians in the US Zone. This action will require recalling from the British Zone approximately 112,000 MLT either in, or now directed into, that Zone. The following table indicates the position of imported grain for German civilians as 12 August 1945:

GRAIN ARRIVALS FOR GERMAN CIVILIANS

Cumulative from 1 June to 12 Aug. 1945 (1)

	TSFET	21 Army Gp	Total
1. TOTAL ARRIVALS (Not Long Tons)	229,268	299,011	528,279
2. Disposed of:			
Dispatched for U.S. Zone, Germany	101,620	-	101,620
Dispatched for Br. Zone, Germany	40,993	107,207	148,200
Dispatched for Fr. Zone, Germany	2,601	-	2,601
Dispatched for Austria	16,373	-	16,373
Total Disposed of	<u>161,587</u>	<u>107,207</u>	<u>268,794</u>
3. Enroute and in Storage	67,681	191,804	259,485

- (1) The milling of the grain is impaired by the shortage of bags. It is estimated that 2,050,000 (50 kilo size) bags are required to complete the milling contract.

15. TRANSPORTATION

German Agencies. The Bevollmächtigter für den Fernverkehr (Long Distance Transport Agency) and Gruppefahrbereitschaftsleiter für den Nahverkehr (Short Distance Trucking Director) have been reconstituted within the US Zone. The Zulassungsstelle (Motor Vehicle Licensing Office) is in the process of re-establishment in all Länder and the Strassenbauamt (Highway Maintenance and Repair Office) is in the process of re-establishment at Land and Regierungsbezirk level. This will complete German civil agencies' re-establishment for road transportation and highway maintenance in Germany.

Road Transport. The Western Military District has practically completed the removal of all captured and surrendered vehicles from army collection points to the appropriate civil agency for essential civilian use. The Eastern Military District has not yet completed this operation. German agencies are also expediting the collection and pooling of all unessential civilian vehicles for future disposal. There will be a shortage of three to five-ton trucks for civilian use; the exact number cannot be ascertained at the present moment. It appears that sufficient motorcycles, bicycles and possibly passenger cars are available for immediate requirements but replacements will be required by 1 March 1946. The lack of control of civilian transport within the US Zone is still apparent, which is caused to some extent by lack of uniform licensing laws and sufficient civil police to enforce all restricted movement.

Maintenance and Supply. Requirements for spare parts, tire tubes and batteries are not yet known. It appears that sufficient parts will be available until 1 January 1946. Tires, tubes and batteries are critically needed in all areas. It is extremely important that tire manufacturers be given immediate clearance to manufacture truck tires. Several factories could operate for a short time if coal were provided. There is also an extreme shortage of crude rubber and buna. This Headquarters is requiring that fourth-echelon repair shops be established in each Regierungsbezirk capable of repairing approximately 50 to 100 vehicles weekly. At Kreis level all Fahrbereitschaftsleiters

have established small garages for minor repairs and limited major repairs.

16. REPARATIONS, DELIVERIES AND RESTITUTION

Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

"The Adoration of the Lamb", world-famous 15th Century altarpiece by the Belgian painters, the Van Eyck brothers, was shipped by air 21 August from the Munich Art Collection Point to Brussels for restitution.

The return of looted works of art has been established as a military necessity of the highest priority. Works of art at present in repositories in the US Zone were divided into three classes: class "A", stolen from other countries; class "B", acquired from private collections in overrun countries with some compensation alleged to have been made to the owner; class "C", bona-fide German-owned.

Return of objects in classes "A" and "B" is directed to be made as rapidly as technical obstacles permit and instructions were given concerning transfer of responsibility, receipts, records, channels of communication, expenditures and reports.

Preparations were made for the return to the Belgian and French governments of a number of specific important objects in class "A".

It was directed that arrangements be made for the return of the Strasbourg Cathedral stained glass and the Metz Cathedral treasure, now in repositories at Heilbronn and the Marburg Collection Point, respectively. The acceleration of the repair of the Collecting Point buildings in MUNICH and MARBURG, and their maintenance throughout the winter, were also directed in order to expedite the restitution of looted art.

17. DISPLACED PERSONS

Summary of Current Situation

<u>Requiring Repatriation</u>	<u>Repatriated</u>	<u>Total</u>
1,748,000	4,566,000	6,314,000

Current Situation by Nationality

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Requiring Repatriation</u>	<u>Repatriated</u>
French	3,000	1,494,000 (19 Aug.)
Dutch	3,000	262,000 (2 Aug.)
Belgian and Luxembourg	1,000	291,000 (10 Aug.)
Danish	-	5,000 (Est.)
Norwegian	-	6,000 (Est.)
Soviet	179,000	1,901,000 (14 Aug.)
Estonian	19,000	-
Latvian	49,000	1,000 (14 Aug.)
Lithuanian	48,000	-
Polish	859,000	71,000 (14 Aug.)
Czechoslovak	4,000	106,000 (Est.)
Yugoslav	82,000	49,000 (14 Aug.)
Greek	8,000	1,000 (14 Aug.)
Italian	175,000	306,000 (14 Aug.)
Hungarian	102,000	6,000 (14 Aug.)
Rumanian	13,000	1,000 (14 Aug.)
Bulgarian	1,000	-
Stateless	25,000	-
Others and Unclassified	177,000	66,000 (14 Aug.)
TOTAL	1,748,000	4,566,000

Included in the French figure of 1,493,714 as of 19 August are 152,033 repatriated by air. In computing the French total, a 10% allowance for self-repatriates was added to the 1,357,922 reported by USFET Mission (France).

The Belgian-Luxembourg repatriation figure includes 277,000 Belgians and an estimated 14,000 Luxembourgers. The 277,483 Belgians include 248,974 from Germany, 4,624 from the Soviet Union, 11,024 from France, 11,502 from the U.K., and 1,359 from Switzerland. Of the 253,598 repatriated from Germany and the Soviet Union, 8,956 were political prisoners, 63,455 were prisoners of war, and 18,118 were displaced persons. Of the total repatriated, 17,560 were repatriated by air.

The 71,000 repatriated Poles are those transferred from the US Zone to the Russians for repatriation, or to France and Belgium for labor service.

Included in the 177,000 others and unclassified requiring repatriation are some 108,000 Germans in the 3 US Army sector of Czechoslovakia. In the 66,000 repatriated figure are included a sizeable number of German self-repatriates from Czechoslovakia.

British Zone authorities report 173,011 Western Europeans received from the Soviet Zone as of 14 August. American Zone authorities report the reception of 266,540 persons, including 230,979 Western Europeans, 26,296 Italians, 1,893 Czechs, 5,428 Yugoslavs, 77 Balts, 1,455 Poles, 140 Rumanians, 1 Greek, 71 Hungarians, and 200 others from the Soviet Zone as of 14 August.

Displaced Persons on Hand in Germany.

Military Unit and Zone	Date of Report	In Camps	Others Estimated	Total
Western District (7 US Army)	14 Aug.	173,681	-	173,681
Eastern District (3 US Army)	17 Aug.	509,323	-	509,323
<u>Total US Zone</u>		<u>683,004</u>	-	<u>683,004</u>
Total French Zone	<u>15 Aug.</u>	<u>163,636</u>	-	<u>163,636</u>
1 Corps		256,137	-	256,137
8 Corps		159,002	-	159,002
30 Corps		401,221	-	401,221
<u>Total British Zone</u>	<u>14 Aug.</u>	<u>816,360</u>	<u>85,280</u>	<u>901,640</u>
GRAND TOTALS		<u>1,663,000</u>	<u>85,280</u>	<u>1,748,280</u>

As of 11 August there were 117,124 displaced persons in the 3 US Army occupied section of Czechoslovakia. These included 2 French, 4 Dutch, 207 Soviets, 584 Poles, 1,617 Yugoslavs, 28 Greeks, 48 Italians, 3,761 Hungarians, 24 Bulgarians, 107,934 Germans, 993 Austrians, 1,674 Rumanians, 12 Estonians, 78 Latvians, 8 Lithuanians, 6 other Balts, 76 claimed Ukrainians, 2 Spaniards, 32 Stateless, and 34 Unknown.

UNRRA. As of 14 August, 349 UNRRA teams numbering approximately 3,193 persons, UNRRA filler personnel numbering approximately 787 persons, and 36 Voluntary Agency teams had been deployed. 769 people were at Granville as of 7 August, and 5,850 persons had been recruited.

Allied Liaison Officers. The deployment of Allied Liaison Officers as of 15 August was 718 - 187 French, 90 Belgian, 64 Dutch, 27 Czechoslovak, 119 Polish, 4 Norwegian, 3 Luxembourg, 6 Greek, 3 Danish, 47 Yugoslav, 135 Russian, and 33 Italian.

*for C. L. ADCCCK
Brigadier General GSC
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5*

DISTRIBUTION "B"

PUBLIC HEALTHNutritional Survey. - Preliminary Report.

1. Physical examination and an estimate of food consumption of a representative sampling of the civilian population in the U.S. Sector of Berlin was made by a specialist nutritional Detachment of the Public Health Branch U.S.F.E.T. from 6-10 August 1945.

Hemoglobin and serum protein determinations were made in approximately 45% of the persons examined. Height and weight of individuals were taken for study and comparison with normal standards. Physical examinations were made for evidences of nutritional deficiencies.

Three of the six "Verwaltungsbezirke" comprising the U.S. Sector were selected for this study. Kreuzberg, representing a "Verwaltungsbezirk" of maximum population density. Steglitz representing a "Verwaltungsbezirk" of intermediate density and Neukölln representing a suburban district.

The number of examinations made in each "Verwaltungsbezirk" was in relative proportion to the total population of the "Verwaltungsbezirk" and the number of individuals in each ration category.

Dietaries were procured by interrogation of individuals. A twenty-four hour dietary was recorded for each individual. Dietaries were classified by groups in accordance with the Ration Scale at present in effect.

A partial survey only was conducted in Steglitz. In Kreuzberg distribution of rationed items appeared to be very uneven. Fewer than 5% of the adults interviewed had access to garden plots. Practically no fresh fruits or vegetables appeared in the diets in this Section. A fair fraction of the people interviewed had drawn broad in advance of the Ration date out of necessity. 80% to 100% of the caloric value in the recorded dietaries originated from grain products. Milk for infants a critical item. The amount available is far below a desirable level.

Among adults examined in this "Verwaltungsbezirk" there was evidence of severe quantitative undernutrition a number of cases of primary hunger edema were noted and some well-developed cases of vitamin deficiency. Findings were more marked in the older age group with diarrhea usually the precipitating factor of clinical malnutrition.

Among infants severe quantitative undernutrition was noted with cessation of growth and emaciation usually associated with diarrhea. Several infants appeared moribund.

Older children showed retardation of growth and evidence of underweight. Anemia was common.

In Neukölln there was definite evidence of caloric undernutrition among adults. This was moderately severe in degree, more severe in the older age group. Malnutrition was a contributing rather than a primary cause of cases of edema seen but a few cases were definitely hunger edema. There was some evidence of vitamin deficiency noted.

Among infants and children moderate quantitative undernutrition was observed but no significant specific qualitative deficiency was apparent.

It should be emphasized that this report is of a preliminary nature. Eight data and laboratory findings have now been completely analyzed. The number of examinations conducted are too few upon which to base any far-reaching conclusions. Moreover in the "Verwaltungsbezirk" of Kreuzberg the purpose of the survey became known and the findings are probably not as representative of a fair cross-section of the population as intended.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONT'D)

Certain general conclusions are however possible. There is evidence of general quantitative undernourishment and considerable vitamin deficiency among adults and children examined.

Too high a proportion of the caloric intake is derived from cereals. There is a critical shortage of milk for infants.

The average daily food consumption as determined by interview is below the authorized food ration. The authorized food ration is not being met. In Neukolln where 50% of the adults interviewed had access to garden plots the food consumption came closer to approximating caloric requirements than in Kreuzberg where fewer than 5% had similar complementation.